REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

on here that the government would not depart from its peace policy toward the tribes. and that they might continue in their exhilarating and profitable business of rapine and murder with impunity. They have active allies in Mexico and a ready market for their plunder, and they are not very likely to be dissuaded from taking "the bad road" by Quaker pats on the back and presents of wax dolls. In Spring, when the grass begins to grow and the ponies to fatten, we shall, doubtless, see the effects of the arrangement with the Kickapoos. In the meantime, would it not be well for the administration, while so careful of the lovely savage, to consider the claims of the outraged people of Texas on the protec tion of the government?

#### Moral and Material Lessons of the Boston Fire.

The Boston conflagration has not lost its interest to the pulpits of this city. Yesterday it was the theme of discourse in the Church of the Divine Paternity, in the Seventh Avenue Presbyterian church, and in the Church of the Disciples. Dr. Chapin maintained that no great public occurrence can be called accidental or inscrutable. It is one of a series that has come in its turn for six thousand or six million years, and it means that Providence is untiringly carrying out its great purposes. There is no chance incident anywhere. There must be intention, and in the intention of the Providence that produces our calamities lies the mystery of evil. All the calamities by flood and flame, by earthquake and tempest, that have come apon us in what appears to be in these years a cycle of catastrophe, teach us this trenchant lesson—that there is a Power above and beyond us against which we can do nothing ; that we stand upon insecure ground, and that our treasures will fade and granite mansions will melt. These great calamities also teach us the necessity of human care and watchfulness, and there is no calamity that has not its human side and presents not these lessons of warning and of caution. But these catastrophes subserve a good purpose also. The individual man is advanced to a higher grandeur by each recurring calamity. The great brotherhood sympathy of mankind is awakened, too, by these misfortunes, and the Doctor held these ideas up for admiration. And though not a New Englander himself, he admired the sterling manhood of the Bostonians which this fire has called into being. Mr. Hepworth saw in the same calamity the great lesson of dependence one upon another; and as no one can climb without dragging others up, so no one can tall without dragging others down. But there was great satisfaction in knowing that while the fire fiend burns up all our riches, energy, ambition, hope and faith are left, and these are the best riches that men can have. The sublime spectacle of men who were rich on Saturday night and poor Sunday morning beginning life anew on Monday, is due to the energy and faith inspired by our common school system, and he (Mr. Hepworth) would not permit any one to interfere with the religious instruction given from the desks of our public schools. Americans should lay their hands on their hearts and swear that the Bible shall not be taken from the public schools. There is no fear that children will get too much religion. Mr. Hepworth, in view of this calamity, would have his hearers set their affections on things above. and put their faith and trust in God the Father and in the Lord Jesus Christ. Rev. Mr. Graham endeavored to solve the proposition, if the fire is a minister of God, what does It teach, and what service does it render to the cause of the great Author of the universe? It teaches three classes of lessons-namely, ral, providential and gracious or ciful. In the first it shows how much weaker science is than nature's laws. It also teaches the supreme folly of supposing any one rich and of supposing no one can lose his possessions. In the second class the absence of suffering is something to be thankful for. It was different with the Chicagoans last year. But in the Boston fire mercy is seen tempered with judgment. The fire humbles Boston, and in this direction it is instructive to New York. It also warns us that the very elements which in ordinary circumstances are our slaves may at times be our most destructive enemies. Mr. Graham regretted the defect in the secular press in giving glowing accounts of the great fire that yet did not seek to lift the heart from the creature to the Creator. New York and the world should profit by this fire, and if they fail to do so then it has failed

in its great lesson. By way of variety Mr. Frothingham had something to say yesterday about the relative moral qualities of poverty and riches. The extremes of one are no more to be dreaded than those of the other. The extreme poor have no virtue, he thinks, because they cannot afford it. Conscience is too expensive; they must struggle for life. And with the rich it is not much better. It is only in temperature that things are evenly balanced for the development of mankind. The man with little means and few wants is a rich man, and the millionnaire who has to work is a poor man. Incidentally Mr. Frothingham referred to the Boston fire to illustrate the point that the rich are no more independent, after all, than the poor, which is virtually true. Rev. Mr. Asten, on the lessons of the election, would have us join hands in peaceful friendship, now no longer of course over the bloody chasm, that gap having been filled up with the débris of the defeated party. The cause of city missions was pleaded in Trinity Methodist Episcocal church by Bishops Foster and Janes and General Fisk, three of the ablest advocates it could possibly have. The ideal has uses as well as the real, as we may gather from Mr. Beecher's sermon. The ideal apple, for instance, must never become a pumpkin, and the ideal man must not lose his naturalness and actuality by any transformation. The highest and the purest ideal is that which Christ lifts up, and to that Mr. Beecher would have us direct our attention and our efforts. Mr. Talmage cautioned his people and business mon generally against running this tremendous business for eternity without taking an account of stock or drawing out our affairs on a balance sheet. The failures in Wall street are not to be compared to the failures made in our spiritual affairs. He would have us guard against the burglars of the soul, and as wise business men not to take any spiritual risks.

Rev. Father Glackmeyer, who has been conducting a Jesuit mission in St. Stephen's

enuren, preached there yesterday on the development of the grain of mustard seed into a tree. Christ was that seed and the Church is the tree in which the fowls of the air may lodge. From the same sermon as a base, Father Starrs traced the progress of the Catholic Church, taking substantially the same ideas as the other reverend father. But Father Starrs looks forward to the time when the mustard seed of Catholicism in this country shall become the wide-spreading tree. Father Merrick diversified a similar line of thought by claiming that the Roman Catholic Church is the elect and only true Church. Father Lory, in Jersey City, preached on prayer.

#### Steam on the Canals-Is the Problem Solved 1

Readers of the HERALD will not have for gotten its frequent exposition of the paramount importance to this State and city of more rapid transit of freight through our great waterway between the metropolis and the chain of northern lakes. By this route we have a direct and cheap communication, extending from the seaboard nearly to the centre of the Continent. In addition to the lakes and the rivers falling into them we have canals connecting with the Obio and the Mississippi, so that the canals of New York and the Western States form a most important system by which a vast, fertile, prosperous and rapidly developing empire is enabled to discharge at the commercial centre of America its agricultural, mineral and other products for the crude and manufactured productions of other parts of the country or imported from all quarters of the globe. Before the railroad era these canals were the almost sole channel for the movement of freight between tidewater and the West. But the very much greater speed of railway transit has diverted a large share of the carrying business. while it has also made the slower movement by the canals odious and unnonular. It has been generally voted behind the age to consume fourteen days in the passage of a boatload of corn from Buffalo to this city, when a loaded car would come over the rails in oneseventh part of that time. Still the canals could bring freight for less money than the railways, and the figures show that, in spite of their slowness, they have continued to carry the greater portion of the heavy freights, and to yield the State a most satisfactory revenue. It did not need the generous offer of the Legislature-a prize of one hundred thousand dollars-to incite attempts to produce an adaptation of steam to the canals in such manner as to give increased speed without injury to the banks and locks. For years this problem has received careful study from forwarders and inventors, and many attempts have heretofore failed to answer the necessary conditions. But now we have a steam canal boat leaving Buffalo on her second voyage, laden with two hundred tons, over seven thousand bushels, of corn, propelling herself through the canal and down the river, and finally mooring in Coenties slip, in five days and seventeen hours from Lake Erie. Besides the saving in time her owners claim that she effects a decided reduction in the cost as compared with the expense of propulsion by two horses. Whether this steamer is the model of the canal boat of the future cannot yet be decided. Her construction may, perchance, be susceptible of improvement; but she has, apparently, answered the question of the possibility of increasing the speed and probably reducing the voyage by more than one-half. This is equivalent to multiplying the capacity of the canals, while, no doubt, it would far more than double their business. When the steam system shall be perfected, the horses and the slow boats being out of the way, there will be far less hindrances in passing and meeting on the levels, all boats going in the same direction keeping to one side of the canal, and no time need be lost waiting for tows. This practical multiplication of the capacity and use of the canal, and the shortening of the trips in so great a degree, will not fail to produce results most satisfactory to New York and to all the wide Western territory which here seeks a market. If the present steam canaller should prove inadequate to the task of revolutionizing canal freightage it is safe to predict that she is the forerunner of that desired consummation. Two weeks are not necessary for the trip from Lake Erie to New York, nor need it take one week. Yankee invention is competent to make the transit quick and cheap and yet without damage to the canal. Wealth awaits the genius who shall accomplish this, and when it comes New York and the whole country will be advantaged thereby.

OUR WESTERN DIAMOND FIELDS-EXCITEMENT AT SALT LAKE CITY .- On Saturday last quite an excitement was created at Salt Lake City on the report of some New York lapidaries or connoisseurs in precious stones upon some specimens brought to Salt Lake by H. F. Berry, twenty-six of which were pronounced genuine diamonds. Berry says he found them. not in Arizona or New Mexico, but in Western Colorado, and that he is ready to pilot any party to the locality. Upon these represenations a number of capitalists at Salt Lake are organizing an expedition for the new Golconda. We have had now so many reports of these discoveries of diamonds, rubies, sapphires, &c., in Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado that we can hardly resist the conclusion that these statements are founded upon facts. But as all the districts in which these precious stones are located are uninhabited except by Indians, and unexplored except by occasional prospecting miners, we shall probably have no reliable reports concerning them until we hear from Lieutenant Wheeler's scientific exploring expedition, the main body of which at last accounts was heading for those mysterious regions of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. From this expedition, and from our special commissioner accompanying it, diamonds or no diamonds, we anticipate reports of most important and valuable discoveries.

PRINCE BISMARCK, who has been seriously ill, is reported to be improving; King Amadeus, who has been a very sick man, is also reported as getting better. These frequently recurring attacks of Prince Bismarck, however, to a man of his age and broken constitution from exhausting labors, lead to the apprehension that his tenure of life is very uncertain. King Amadeus, on the other hand, young and strong, may survive to baffle the revolutionists of Spain for many years; but at the best "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

EXPENDITURE OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.-According to our Washington despatches the expenses of the War Department now are thirty millions of dollars a year. It is stated that the cost of this branch of the public service has been decreasing at the rate of about half a million a year, and that this reduction will go on till the expenditure will hardly exceed twenty millions annually. Thirty millions a year appears to be a large and unnecessary cost of this Department in time of peace, and we hope the government will bring it down as soon as possible. The vast facilities which our railroad system affords for transporting troops, munitions and supplies will enable the government to accomplish as much with a smaller army as it did some years ago with a larger one. The Department needs chiefly an ample supply of the best modern arms. With this and a well-drilled militia for local and extraordinary occasions the mere nucleus of a standing army is only necessary.

THE EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE, at her late fête at Chiselhurst on Friday last, was honored by the presence of many visitors from Paris, who came with their friendly compliments. But more significant than these friendly compliments were the bouquets received from a number of French regiments serving at Versailles. In these bouquets we have the explanation of the rigid exclusion by President Thiers of the Bonapartes from France, and of his vigilance over the French army. Paris sighs for the trade and the splendors, and the army for the glory of the Empire, and there is a tradition among the exiled Bonapartes that after the Republic comes the Empire. But nous verrons, says President Thiers.

LITTLE DELAWARE-THE BLACK BALANCE OF Power.-The popular vote of Delaware on Presidential electors was, in 1868:-

Seymour's majority...... 3,357 The highest vote of the State on Presidential electors in 1872 was: -For Grant. 11,115
For Greeley 10,205
For O'Conor 487
Grant's majority over Greeley on highest

electoral vote, 910; over all, 423. Total popular vote in 1868, 18,603; total popular vote in 1872, 25,807. Increased vote of 1872, 7,204. This increase is mainly from the addition of the black vote to that of 1868, when the fifteenth amendment was not in force. The blacks, therefore, may claim the credit of revolutionizing "Little Delaware."

#### PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

General F. Hayden, of the United States Army, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Colonel Charles Swaine, of the British Army, has

arrived at the Brevoort House.

Count Kreutz, of the Russian Legation, yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House, State Senator N. T. Horrobin, of Vermont, is

stopping at the Westminster Hotel. Mr. George Anderson, M.P. from Glasgow, Scot-

land, yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House.

A London paper states that during the last month or two the number of the English aristocracy who have left England for America is unpre-

The remains of Heinrich Heine, the German poet, have been exhumed from the Cemetery of Mont-martre, Paris, and transferred to Germany to the vault of the Heine family, The Journal de Genève, we learn by telegram, pub-

ishes a letter addressed to the Council of State, with the concurrence of the Pope, by Mgr. Marilley, Bishop of Lausanne and Geneva, resigning his episcopal functions of this last-named place.

The Mayoralty campaign in this city, it is authoritatively stated, cost as follows :- For Lawrence, for Havemeyer, \$40,000; for O'Brien, ers one. The truth of the old adage that "Money makes the mayor go," is not always realized.

A Western paper states that a Terre Haute boy of tender years and heart has drowned seventeen kittens, tied pans to the tails of nine dogs, brushed his father's new silk hat against the grain and blown up a pet canary with a firecracker in the last month, and still his fond mother intends him

The Baltimore American suggests that the murderess, Laura Fair, should be made to share her wealth with Mrs. Crittenden, the widow of man she murdered. Mrs. Crittenden is poor, but not likely to take any steps in that direction, although an action for damages by law is proposed by her friends.

Miss Annie Sedgwick, daughter of Charles B. edgwick, was in Portland and Chicago at the time of the great fires in those cities, and, singularly enough, she was in Boston on Sunday, and witessed the awful conflagration. City corporations had better double their fire brigade whenever Miss Sedgwick pays them a visit.

Charles Laisun, well known to Auburnians at Hamilton College in 1847-8 as a Chinese boy of eighteen and a student preparing for missionary ervice, is reported by the Utica Herald as now mandarin, and, with his wife, a Chinese lady, and three sons and three daughters, will settle in

Captain Whineray, who was for several years Commodore of the Guion Company's steamship line, has just retired from its service. His latest voyage was made in command of the steamship Wyoming. Her passengers on that trip, among whom was Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, on arriving in the Mersey adopted resolutions eulogizing Captain Whineray and expressing the kindest desires

for his future well-being.

The remains of Lady Becher (Miss O'Neill, the the great tragic actress), were interred on the 1st inst. in the family vault, in Castlemartyr churchyard, Ireland. The funeral cortege was more than mile in length. The chief mourners were Sir Henry Vrixon Becher, Bart., Mr. John Wrixon Becher and Mr. William Wrixon Becher, the three sons of the deceased. The tenantry of Sir H. W. Becher, to the number of 200, walked four abreast. The windows of the Ballyhass National School, in which the deceased lady took a deep interest, were draped in black, and a black streamer was susended from the roof.

The proneness of hotel clerks to dub the temporary residents in their hotels with imaginary titles, o the end that the houses may be advertised cheaply yet effectively as places of resort by most distinguished people, is lamentable. The natural vanity of men usually prevails upon the promoted ones not to publicly disown the titles so conferred That this hotel-counter order of knighthood, generalship or lordship is not always appreciated, is evident from the earnest desire of Mr. Anthony Barclay, a gentleman who was formerly British Consul in this city, to be relieved of a baronetcy credited to him in the HERALD through the crea tive agency of one of the "gentleman ly" clerks at

# MR. THURLOW WEED.

The Patriarch of Politics in a Critical Condition of Health at His Home in Tweltth Street, but Somewhat Better

than a Week Ago. Mr. Thurlow Weed has been for the last week or two confined to his room at his residence in West Twelfth street. He is suffering from an old trouble, the chronic effect of a sunstroke that occurred two years ago. He is daily visited by numbers of his friends, and receives, perhaps, more letters than any other politician living. At present his health seems to be getting somewhat better than it was a week ago, and hopes are strong that the veteran celebrity will not yet for a long time be called from his place in the constellation of public genius.

### FRANCE.

Parliamentary Parties in Caucus and Reports of Progress and Prospects.

Monarchism Abandoned as a Rallying Cry-Itinerant Radicalism Condemned-Prayer for the Assembly.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Nov. 17, 1872. The members of the several great leading Parliamentary parties into which the National Assem bly is divided held meetings in the city last night, order to sum up the events of the past week and decide upon their future policy.

The monarchists confess that they have been de-

leated, and will secure an honorable retreat by giving their support to the conservative republi

All the conservative element has united in favor of a motion which will be introduced this week by Deputy Changarnier, condemning M. Gambetta's speech at Tours.

Public Prayers for Blessings on the Parliament.

PARIS, Nov. 17, 1872. In all the cathedrals of France to-day special prayers were offered for the National Assembly and the blessing of God invoked on its proceedings. Government officials attended the services es

corted by details of troops as guards of honor. The congregations at all the churches in this city were very large.

### THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OPFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 18—1 A. M.
Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has risen over all the Atlanti States, with generally fair weather and northwesterly to southwesterly winds and northwesterly winds and cloudy weather on the Gulf. On th Lower Lakes and thence to the Ohio Valley cloudy weather and westerly winds prevail. In the Northwest and thence over the Upper Lakes and southward to Illinois and Missouri westerly to northerly winds and partly cloudy and very cold weather.

Probabilities.
In the Northwest and thence to Michigan and to the Ohio Valley very low temperatures, northwesterly winds and clear weather; in the Gulf States northeasterly winds and cloudy weather and rain on the Western Gulf; in the South Atlantic States northeasterly winds, high barometers and partly cloudy weather: on the Lower Lakes, and thence by the afternoon over the Middle States, slowly falling barometer, southwesterly winds and partly cloudy weather; in New England northwesterly to southwesterly winds and partly cloudy weather, with diminishing pressure.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

Pharmacy, HeralD Building:—

1871, 1872.

3 A. M. 39 26 3:30 P. M. 6 A. M. 43 24 6 P. M. 9 A. M. 47 26 9 P. M. 12 M. 49 35 12 P. M. 12 M. 49 35 12 P. M. 

### A SNOW STORM.

CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1872. The first snow of the season fell to the depth of over an inch last night. The weather to-day is in-tensely cold for the season.

### THE SUNDAY CONCERTS.

The concert last night at the Grand Opera House was a popular success, Rubinstein and Wieniawski filling the immense theatre in every part. The great Russian pianist played with his accustomed brilliancy, but the honors of the evening were fairly carried off by the Polish violinist, who gave the "Carnival of Venice" for an encore. music has its votaries, but the popular heart beats more readily at hearing the popular pieces. It was consequently a great treat to many persons to hear familiar air by so great an artist. The genuine merit of these performances, however, apart from the brilliancy of both the programme and the exe-cution, was in bringing together nearly three thousand people, a majority of whom would not have heard either of these celebrities but for the opportunity afforded them by low prices and a Sunday performance.

The third grand concert by the Italian Opera
Company at Wallack's last night was well attended.
The programme was a strictly classical one, Jamet,
Ronconi and Senora Sanz being the chief attrac-

#### MURDER OF A CONSTABLE. A Dreadful Deed of Blood and the Usual

Mystery. SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 17, 1872. Thomas McNamara, a constable of Lackawanna ownship, was found dead on the public highway near the hotel at Tyroville, on the outskirts of this city, yesterday morning. There is no doubt as to his having been murdered, as his head and face are smashed fearfully, and his hands cut in several places. He evidently re-ceived the cuts in trying to ward off the knife of the murderer. The affair is involved in mystery. Mr. McNamara leaves a family. His friends have not the least suspicion as to who committed the crime.

# SHOOTING AFFAIR.

A Game of Dominoes Resulting in an Attempt of Murder.

. Sr. Louis, Mo., Nov. 17, 1872. About eight o'clock to night while a large num ber of gentlemen were congregated in the vestioule of the Southern Hotel, Captain Ed. Dix, well-known steamboat man, walked up to Robert W. Estlin, of New Orleans, who was conversing with some friends, and deliberately shot him in the left iaw. Estlin fell, and while down he was again shot by Dix in the left side. After the shooting shot by Dix in the left side. After the shooting Dix gave his pistol to one of the clerks of the hotel, and was taken by his riends to the office of the Chief of Police, who ordered him to be locked up on four counts. Estimwas taken to his room, where his wounds were examined by a surgeon and found to be very sight. The cause of the shooting cannot be ascertained, both parties being very reticent; but it appears that the gentlemen had quarrelled a few days before over a game of dominoes, and it is thought the affair to-night grew out of that.

# THE CASS COUNTY MURDERS.

Indictment by the Grand Jury of Case County, Missouri, of Forty-four Citi-

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 17, 1872. The Times vesterday contained a full account of the indicting by the Grand Jury of forty-four citizens of Cass county, Missouri, for being implicated in the Gunn City tragedy last April. In this affair a Juage of Cass county, County Attorney Hines, and a man named Dutre were taken from a train and a man named butte were saar in a second of ears by a mob and shot for alleged connection with the fraudulent issue of Cass county bonds. Thirty-six of the indicted men answered the Sherif's summons and appeared at court in Harrisonville yesterday, where they were arraigned. They plead not guilty, and were released on ball to appear for trial on the fourth Monday in February was the other eight men three were siek and appear for trial of the light men three were sick and the remainder out of the State, but all will soon report themselves to the proper authorities.

# THEFT OF SILVER WARE.

Burglars Make Off with Property to the

Value of \$8,000. Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 17, 1872. Between dark and tweive o'clock on Saturday night thieves effected an entrance into the estab lishment of Wilson & Sons, silver and plated ware manufacturers, corner of Fifth and Cherry streets. The side door was forced with a jimmy, an old-fashioned vanit in the rear of the store was broken open and solid silver ware to the amount of \$8,000 taken. The booty was removed in a waren which was sent and in the control of the state of the st in a wagon which was seen standing in fromt of the store at about eleven o'clock. Nothing but solid

# THE BRIDGE TOWER.

Facts and Fancies About the East River Bridge.

A Glimpse from the Top of the Tower.

How the Future New Yorker Will "Take the Air"-Something About the Stones, the Wires and the Workmen-The Peeper's Paradise.

"Don't stand there, sir. It's blowing hard now, and a heavy gust would blow you off, sure!

That word "off," without signifying anything very lefinite as to destination, meant nothing less than stagger, a whirl, a gasp and a plunge to death down through 140 feet of space and two seconds of time. The caution came from a rough Irish laborer on the summit of the East River Bridge tower on the Brooklyn side, and was addressed to a HERALD reporter, who, in the opinion of the workman, had too much confidence in himself, a rare (%) thing, by the way, among reporters in these modest days, when men are never "interviewed," nor anything.
The wind was blowing at the rate of twenty-five

niles an hour, and it was not only difficult to stand in an exposed position on the tower, but it was a difficult matter to breathe when facing it, and next to impossible to speak. The workmen all wore caps or soft felt hats drawn down over their ears, with one or two coats buttoned to the neck, and in many instances a couple of pairs of pants. Everything on the tower was armored against the wind, and there was evident care that nothing should be carried away by the flying Boreas. A workman's jacket lying on the coping was kept in place by a heavy beam of timber, and a bucket, having no water in it, was filled with odds and ends of iron for fear it might be whisked away. And so at this great elevation the work of building the tower goes on with considerable confusion of sounds but little of tongues, for nobody cares to talk where it is so difficult to speak and so doubtful

whether it will be heard.

There is a "clink! clink!" of the drills in the adamantine granite, a "whizz" of steam, a creaking of the great derricks, and a rumble of the ruck wheels, and at the rate of about a foot a day the pile of masonry crawis up into the air, and overtops everything about it. An iron pulley wheel revolves under the tension of a wire rope, and in ten seconds a squared mass-seven tons-of rock, gray, speckled and glittering, rides to the top and is rested on a truck which is rolled under it. Another minute and enginery's giant claws have clutched it, and a great iron arm swings it into place with the apparent ease that marks the wave of a lady's fan. There are stone cutters and masons, drillers and laborers at work, but there appears to be little physical labor required, for machinery and steam power are made available as far as practicable. This tower is now so far advanced toward completion that it adords a very lair idea of what the finished structure will be, and from its summit a good idea may be obtained of

inished structure will be, and from its summit a good idea may be obtained of

THE VIEW OF THE FUTURE,
when the wires of the bridge are stretched like a vast coloweb, high in air, and crowds of people will flit across it to admire the scenery of the rivers, the bay and the trio of cities. From its present 140 feet of clevation a spiendid panorama unrolls itself at the observer's feet. Naturally enough the eye first seeks the great city. It is a matter of intense curiosity to know what a bird's-eye view of New York will be, and, singularly enough, too, this tower fails to present it as a whole. Only a portion of New York, Brookiyn and Jersey City can be seen, and to the north, northeast and east the range of vision is limited. This is owing to the elevated nature of certain portions of the city's surface in these directions, which obstructs the view of more distant parts. But look to the west, southwest and south, in any event the most varied and attractive points, and there is every desirable feature of land and waterscape. Housetops cease to bear the dignity of cievations, and the large warehouses that line the river front on the Brooklyn shore look like splendid areas of red-painted iron. Fulton street crawls sinaously away up the hill and is lost in a confusion of brick walls, gables and cornices, and Furman street looks like a canal, the street cars being very fair counterfeits of canal boats, so flat and depressed do they appear. Looking more closely to the base of the lower, the

pear. Looking most tower, the DECES OF A HUNDRED SHIPS DECES OF A HUNDR lay so near, apparently, that one might toss a chesnut into the galley fires, and the Navy Yard, with the old frigate Vermont, seems only a couple of hundred yards along the docks. In front rolls the river, eddying, foaming, swirling in the brisk wind, and the white wings of a ship going out to sea seem but an arm's reach below as she scuds, with spray under her bows, past the granite monu-ment. Down to the left, by the very verze

with spray under her bows, past the granite monument. Down to the left, by the very verge of the coping, the Fulton ferryboats glide in and out of the "slips," picking their way through the fleets of tugboats, yachts, yawls, barges, schooners, canal boats, steamers and punts, that ply with ceaseless change of position over the surface of the water. Away down to the west Governor's Island sits almost flat among the waves that roil up with the tide through Buttermilk Channel and dash their white caps along the Battery wall. Probably no MORE PLEASING VIEW of Governor's Island has ever been found than that afforded from the tower. Of course there is no clear cut rearing outline of fort and foliage against the sky, but there is a brown ring of shore lying on the blue surface of the harbor, and filled in with a great emerald of grass and trees, streaked here and there with the neat gray lines of barracks and the ridges of earthworks of Fort Johnson, and in the not remote distance those two smaller islets, Bedloe's and Ellis', seem almost to float about and change position, so lightly do they rest among the rippies. The Jersey shore lies low and blue along the near horizon and crawis away down the Kill von Kull to hide itself behind the wooded creats of the Staten Island hills, and seems lost in the sea at the Highlands at Navesink. But this is all the POETRY OF THE PICTURE.

lost in the sea at the Highlands at Navesink. But this is all the POETRY OF THE PICTURE.

In front, where the eyes of the spectator first rest, lies the heart of the great metropolis, with all the prominent buildings below Fourteenth street distinctly, even obtrusively, visible. The fringe of shipping, with its jungle of masts and spars, seems like a chevaux de fries along the shore, the most noticeable break in the line being where the bridge-tower on the New York side rears its dun-colored obelisk from the water's verge. Behind this is the maze of masonry which goes to make up New York. Walls, spires, roofs, turrets, cupolas, windows, gables, front walls, rear walls, of wood, iron, brick, stone and marble, seem crushed together in strange confusion, and the only wonder is whether there really are any streets and thoroughfares among such a jumble of building materials. Just over the tops of all these, a pleasing relief to so sombre a conglomeration materials. Just over the tops of all these, a pleasing relief to so sombre a conglomeration of "hard facts," is the glining silver line of the North River, then the brick and mortar streak of Jersey City and the dark, rich background of the Bergen Heights, pleasantly dotted with white suburban homes. It is but a narrow streak of the North River that is visible; but it serves admirably to relieve the brick.

dark, rich background of the Bergen Heights, pleasantly dotted with white suburban homes. It is but a narrow streak of the North River that is visible; but it serves admirably to relieve the bricky monotony of the vistas, and marks with great distinctness the tongue of land that lies in the rivers' mouths and bears on its surface the Empire City of the Western World. There is

A STRANGE MURRY AIR.

hanging over all these houses which even the prevailing strong wind seems unable to bear away, doubties because the causes which bring about that murkiness are always operating.

But a time is coming—and, judging from the way in which work is being pushed, it is coming fast—when New Yorkers will be able to take a run across the bridge to see the city and the bay and to get fresh air and estimate to their own satisfaction all the beauties of scenery which the city presents when the observer is not too close to witness the deformities. And to one class especially the bridge promises to be a rare luxury—to wit, the class who take a pleasure in peeping into their neighbors' windows and back yards. The prospect to these will be truly delightful.

It is not at all difficult now, even for persons with less lively imaginations than the modern newspaper reporter is (erroneously) supposed to possess, to imagine the

Sixtern hundred free with air therapy stretched across the river as the airy height of 118 feet to the roadbed. Passengers by the ferry to Brooklyn will have noticed the deep cuts between the flanks of the towers which are to form the roadway, and hundreds no doubt fancy that these passages are rather narrow, but they only need to stand in them to be convinced that they are roally broad traffle ways. In fact

EVERTHING LOOKS VERY MUCH LIGHTES and frailer, and smaller than it actually is. Firmly built into the masonry, at the coping on the level of the roadway, are a number of iron bands which to most people appear three or four inches in width. They are, in fact, great straps of pure steel, ten inches in width and

gleaned from the knowledge that these great bands and boits of steel are only intended to bear the strain of the guys and will have nothing to do with bearing the main strain of support. The total weight of stone in the tower is estimated at sixty-eight thousand tons and the average weight of the blocks used grante is six tons. The lightest blocks used weighed about two tons and the heaviest seven tons and a half. Up to the present time there have been about

tons and a half. Up to the present time there have been about

FOURTEEN LIVES LOST
in the construction of the Brooklyn pier, including those who died from the effects of air pressure in the caisson. The tower will be carried up about forty feet higher than it has at present reached, and the great ten-inch cables, the chief supports of the spanning wires, will be carried over the top and anchored to the ground nearly nine hundred feet in rear of the site of the piers. The ascending grade from the piers to the centre of the bridge will be sixteen feet, but this will be almost imperceptible when seen from the river. The tower is not, as most persons would suppose, a solid mass of masonry, but is penetrated to the water level with two great wells or shaffs, about eighteen or twenty feet square and 11s feet deep. The danks and centre of the tower, marked on the outside by buttresses, are solid. There are now about fifty men engaged on the Brooklyn tower, but on the New York side there is a larger number employed and the work is being pushed with great vigor.

#### ALABAMA POLITICS.

Arrest of Two Members Elect of the Lege islature by the United States Marsha Violation of the Election Law Alleged. MCNTGOMERY, Nov. 17, 1872.

Messrs. Morgan, Kimbro and McNeill, conservatives, who have certificates of election as members of the Legislature, were arrested by a United States Deputy Marshal to-day between Selma and Uniontown. They stopped at Selma, and it is reported that the Marshal is to take them to Mobile. The Marshal said that he had instructions not to take bail. The offence charged is some violation of the election law. This will make the political complexion of the Legislature doubtful on organization, as the carrying of the prisoners to Mabile will involve several days' delay. The liberals and conservatives would have a majority in the House if the arrested parties were allowed to take their seats, The Legislature meets to-morrow.

#### General Beauregard Elected Administrator of Improvements.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17, 1872.

The total vote of the parish of Orleans for President gives Grant 13,296 and Greelev 22,686. Greeley's net majority in the State, as far as heard from is 6,707, including returns, mostly official, from all but two parishes. Beauregard is elected Administrator of Improvements.

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Nov. 17, 1872. The annual meeting of the American Woman Suffrage Association will be held in this city, in Temple Hall, November 20 and 21. Private pitality will be provided for delegates.

### THE CITY OF THE SAINTS.

Suicide of a Bookkeeper-Attempted Burglary and a Warm Reception. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 17, 1872.

W. T. Bowers, bookkeeper of the Tribune, of this city, was found dead this morning, near the Hot Springs, having committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a Derringer. His wife committed suicide several weeks ago, and he has been drinking heavily since. Delirium tremens wife committed suicide several weeks ago, and he has been drinking heavily since. Delirium tremens was probably the cause of the deed.

Five men attempted burglary at the house of a Mr. Cummings last night, their object being to steal certain valuables in the house. One of the men entered a room in which Cummings was and Cummings shot him. He fired at Cummings in return, and then escaped with his comrades.

The weather is cold and clear, and the canyons are filled with snow.

ANOTHER BROKEN RAIL.

Fatal Accident on the Little Rock Railroad. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 17, 1872.

The railroad accident, reported Friday night, on the Little Rock Railroad, was caused by a broken rail. The engineer saw it, but too late to stop the train. and he and the fireman jumped from the engine as it struck the gap, and were caught under the en-gine. Putnam, the engineer, was instantly killed, and the fireman (colored) had one of his legs broken and was otherwise injured. Conductor Parmalee was on the engine and stuck to it, and was unin-

#### Two Men Killed and One Fatally Wounded.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1872. The boller of a locomotive attached to a freight train on the Atlantic and Great Western railway exploded last night at Bowlesburg, near Spring-field, Ohlo, tearing up the track for some distance and wrecking the train. The engineer and one brakeman were killed and the fireman fatally

# A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 17, 1872. A destructive fire occurred at Fort Smith on Thursday last, destroying property to the amount of \$100,000. The United States Court Rooms, the Marshal's Office, the Post Office and thirteen busi-ness houses, besides a number of dwelling houses, were consumed. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, and all efforts to stop the fire were un-

Burnett's Miniature Tollets.-Elegant ASSORTED COLORED BOXES, containing a complete Toilet Appendage, admirably adapted to the Toilet Table and traveller's portunanteau. ACCEPTABLE HOLLDAY PRESENTS, Wholesale by druggists' sundry men every-

Rook.—THE RICHARDS FIRE ESCAPE AND HOSE ELEVATOR, which has been adopted in the cities of Chicago and Boston, renders the Mansard roots perfectly sale, as it enables the Fire Department to get their men and hose to the top of the highest roots in less than two minutes. The Chicago Fire Department have used it and are loud in its praise; it can be applied to any building. Mr. RICHARDS will sell the right of this State or take any orders for machines, Full particulars can be had by addressing HENRY A. RICHARDS, box 4,723, New York Post office.

A Perilous Experiment .- To Leave &

cough or cold to "get well of itself." The chances are that it will get worse. Meet it promptly with HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOLD AND TAR. The remedy is palatable and prevents all danger. A few does and the care is complete. CRITTENTON'S, No. 7 sixth avenue-Sold by all druggists.
PIKE'S Toothache Drops cure in one minute. A .- Citizens and Strangers who Desire an

elegant Dress or Business Hat of superior quality shot to ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau street

A .- JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS. We offer to investors the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND

Attention is called to the ample real estate security on which these bonds are based, in addition to the usual guarantee of a first mortgage on the Road, its equipments and traile. The Lands of the Company thus far solds have realized \$5.97 per acre.

Autumn Planting.—R. B. Parsons & Co. offer a large variety of Trees and Shrubs. For catalogues apply at Flushing, N. Y. A .- Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn,

Open from S.A. M. to S.P. M., On Sunday from 3 to S.P. M.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street. A.—The Best in City.—Lord's Cleaning and Dysing offices, 630 Broadway, near Bleecker street, and 394 Broadway.

A .- Royal Havana Lottery .- Prices Re-

Batchelor's Halv Dyc .- Is the Best in

I Was Cured of Informmatory Rheu-matism by Dr. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC SYRUP. JOHN C. STEDWELL, 7tl Greenwigh street. Sold by druggists

Nicol, Davidson & Co., 696 Braadway, factory No. 4 Great Jones street, Decorators of Percelain, offer a spleadled assertment of Ornaspental Dinner, Tea and Dessert Services; also White French China, India China, &c., by the set or piece.

Articles or sets decorated to order in the highest style of art with Crests, Monograms, Fruits, &c. Also Glassware, Plated Ware, &c. Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed, orders filled, information farnished, highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall st.

Sackett's Magic Coloris Changes the Hair to a natural brown or black. Sold everywhere. Depot 122 laberty street.

Depot 122 Laberty street.

Thanksgiving! — Among the Good things for which we are disposed to give thanks is the KNOX Whiter style of gentlemen's HATS. Sensible people patronize KNOX, 212 Broadway.

Wedding and Ball Cards, Latest Paris styles; Orders of Dancing. Mr Broadway, established is at